Form 8056
Reissue
June 28, 1913
50

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR USING

SINGER SEWING MACHINE

No. 66-1

OSCILLATING HOOK, FOR FAMILY USE

WHEN REQUIRING NEEDLES, OIL, PARTS OR REPAIRS FOR YOUR MACHINE

LOOK FOR THE RED "S" THERE ARE SINGER SHOPS IN EVERY CITY

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

1913

THE IMPORTANCE OF GOOD OIL FOR SEWING MACHINES

THERE IS NOTHING connected with a sewing machine which better illustrates the proverb that "the best is the cheapest," than the small but important item of OIL.

BAD OIL does not last as long as good oil and is really more expensive.

BAD OIL makes a machine run hard.

BAD OIL leaves a SEDIMENT and the oily portion is soon exhausted.

BAD OIL clogs the oil holes so that it does not reach the bearings and thus prevents the efficient working of the machine, besides causing rapid wear of the parts.

KNOWING from many years' experience, the great importance of GOOD OIL, we put up an extra quality machine oil, in bottles, specially prepared for sewing machines.

See that the words "THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY" are moulded in relief upon the bottle.

THE IMPORTANCE OF GOOD NEEDLES

You cannot expect to get the best stitching results from your Sewing Machine if it is fitted with an inferior needle.

If you purchase any other but **Singer Needles** for your Machine you will experience trouble and annoyance.

TO AVOID TROUBLE BE SURE TO PURCHASE YOUR NEEDLES FROM A SINGER SHOP OR SINGER SALESMAN

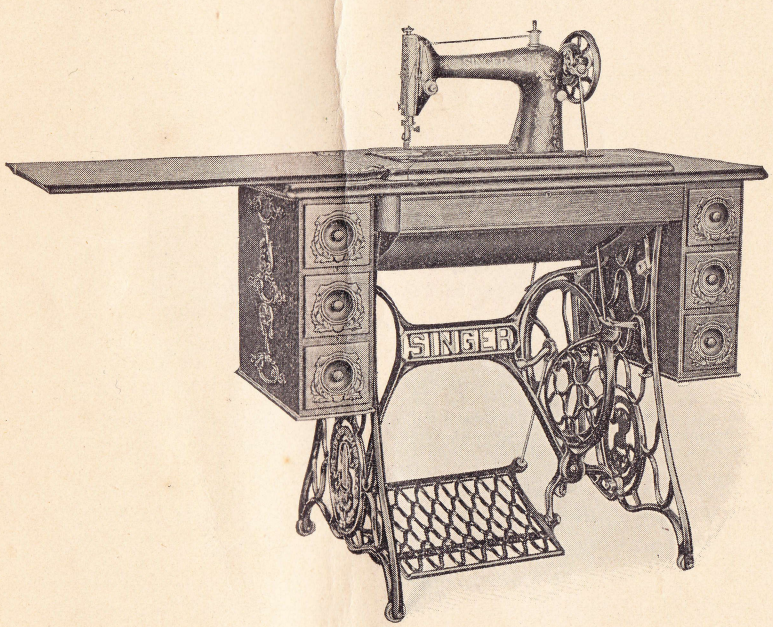
and see that they are contained in the Singer Green Needle Packet with the famous Red Letter "S" upon it. Singer Needles should not be accepted in any other form. Get the right Needles and you will obtain the right kind of work, and save trouble, time and temper.

8056

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR USING

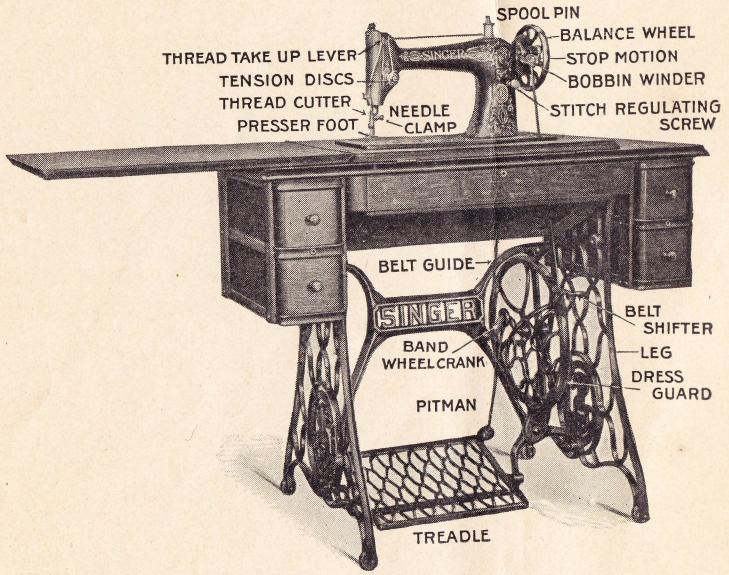
SINGER SEWING MACHINE



NO. 66-1

OSCILLATING HOOK, FOR FAMILY USE

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.



INSTRUCTIONS FOR OPERATING THE MACHINE

Raise the presser foot to prevent injury to the foot and feed. Loosen the stop motion clamping screw which is outside the balance wheel by holding the balance wheel with the left hand, and with the right, turn the stop motion clamping screw over toward you. Then place your feet upon the treadle, and with the right hand turn the balance wheel over toward you; this will start the band wheel, treadle and pitman. Continue the motion thus begun by an alternate pressure of heel and toe, until a regular and easy movement is acquired, and the balance wheel kept in continuous rotation by use of the feet alone.

When you are thoroughly familiar with the treadle movement, and can restart the machine without turning the balance wheel in the wrong direction, tighten the stop motion screw which will connect the balance wheel with the stitching mechanism.

Place a piece of cloth under the presser foot, let the foot down upon it, and operate the machine in this way until you have become accustomed to guiding the material.

It is necessary to understand the stop motion by which the balance wheel can be released when required, thus enabling the operator to become proficient in the use of the treadle, and permitting the winding of bobbins without running the stitching mechanism. It also allows the operator to wind bobbins without removing partially sewn work and without unthreading the machine.

To Ensure Perfect Action of the Machine

The balance wheel must always turn over toward you.

Never run the machine with the presser foot resting on the feed without cloth between them.

Do not run the machine when both bobbin case and needle are threaded unless there is material under the presser foot.

Do not try to help the machine by pulling the fabric lest you bend the needle; the machine feeds the work without assistance.

The slide over the bobbin case should be kept closed.

To Take Out the Bobbin

Draw out the slide in the bed plate and press the forefinger of the right hand upon the bobbin ejector, a small roughened piece

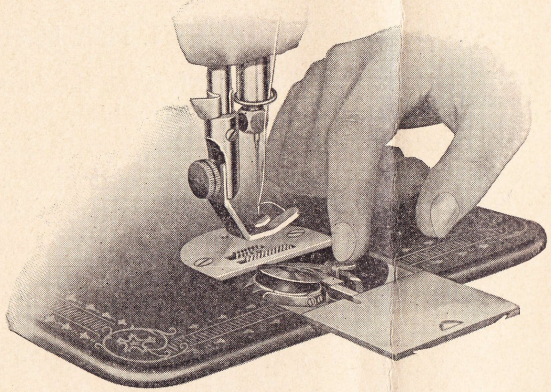


FIG. 3. REMOVING THE BOBBIN

of metal at the side of the opening nearest you (see Fig. 3); this will raise the bobbin so that it can be easily taken out.

To Wind the Bobbin

Release the balance wheel by turning the stop motion screw over toward you. Place the bobbin on the bobbin winder spindle

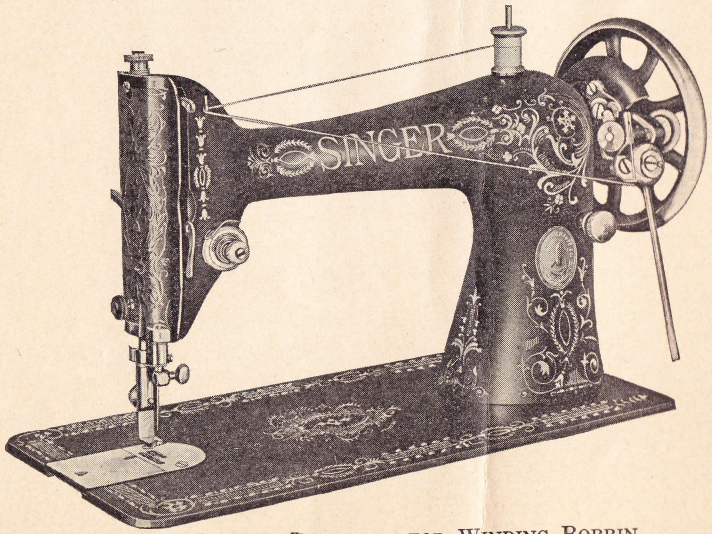


FIG. 4. MACHINE THREADED FOR WINDING BOBBIN

which has a pin in its shoulder and turn the bobbin until the hole in its side engages with the pin, then press the bobbin until it reaches the shoulder of the spindle. Put the spool of thread on the

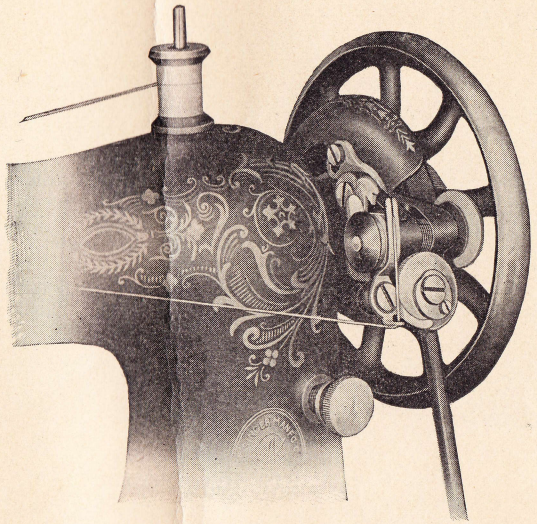


FIG. 5. WINDING OF BOBBIN

spool pin of the machine, draw the end of the thread into the thread guide at the left and near the top of the arm, into the lower eyelet of the bobbin winder thread guide from below, into the notch at its top, and pass the thread through the hole in the left side of the bobbin from the inside. Press the bobbin winder pulley down on the balance wheel hub, when the latch will drop down and hold it, then operate the treadle the same as in sewing.

The end of the thread must be held by the hand until a few coils are wound and should then be broken off. Figs. 4 and 5 show the bobbin winder properly threaded and in position for winding. The bobbin winder is automatic and when sufficient thread has been wound upon the bobbin it is automatically released from the stop latch.

If from any cause the pressure of the rubber ring against the hub of the balance wheel is insufficient for winding the bobbin, loosen the adjusting screw which is at the top of the bobbin winder and at the top of the belt guard and press the bobbin winder lightly until the rubber ring is in contact with the hub of the balance wheel; then tighten the screw.

To Replace the Bobbin

Hold the bobbin between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, the thread leading on top from the right toward the left, as shown in Fig. 6.

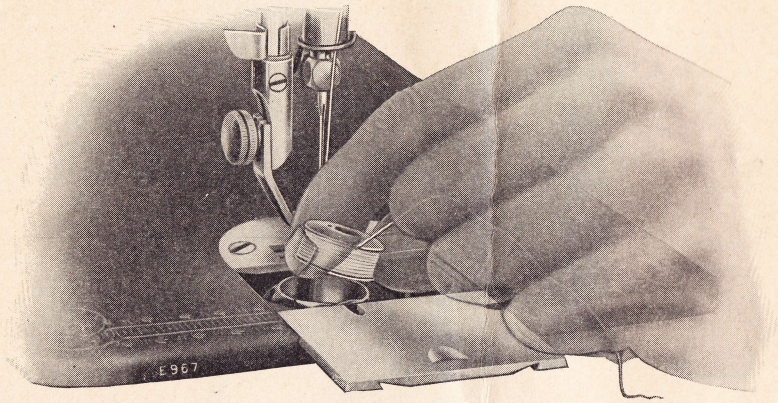


FIG. 6. REPLACING THE BOBBIN

Place the bobbin into the bobbin case and draw the thread into the slot at the left, see Fig. 7.

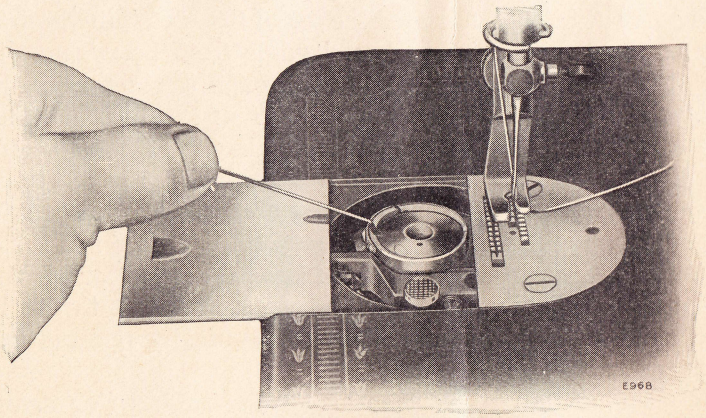


FIG. 7. THREADING THE BOBBIN CASE

Draw the thread backward between the bobbin case and the tension spring until it reaches the notch, then pull the thread toward the right, see Fig. 8.

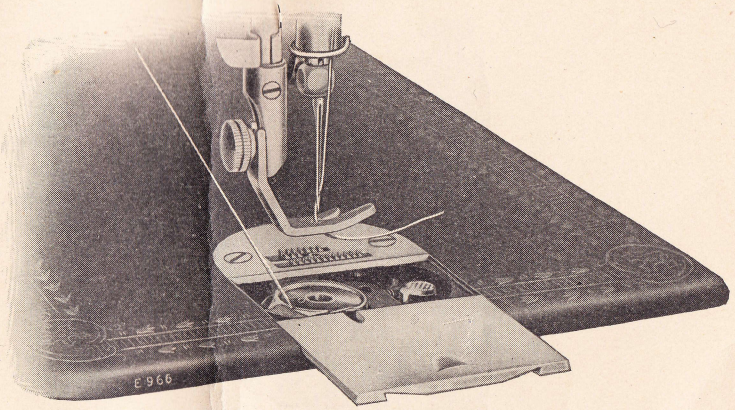


FIG. 8. BOBBIN CASE THREADED

When closing the slide see that the thread is in the slot in the right edge of the slide, as shown in Fig. 9. This completes the under threading.

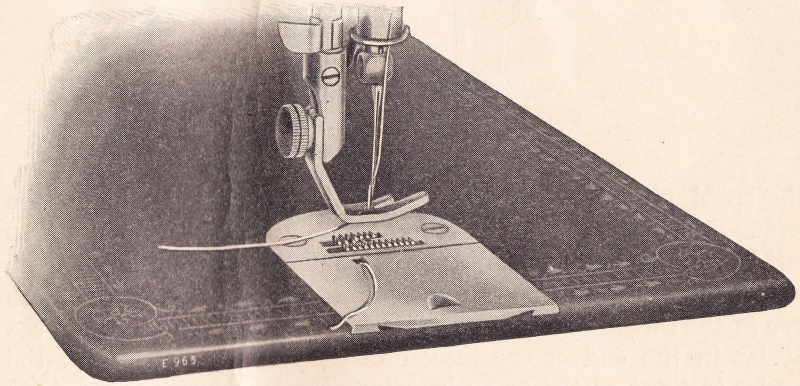


FIG. 9. UNDER THREADING COMPLETED

To Thread the Needle

Raise the thread take-up lever to its highest point by turning the balance wheel over toward you. Place the spool of thread on

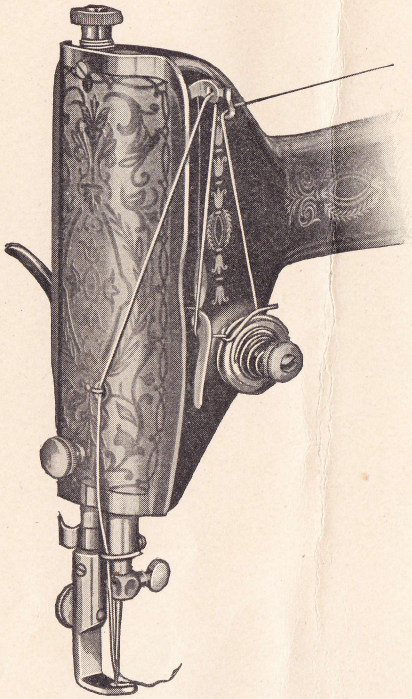


FIG. 10. THREADING OF NEEDLE

the spool pin; lead the thread into the thread guide at the left and near the top of the arm, down, under and from right to left between the tension discs, into the small wire spring at the left of the discs, **under the thread regulator at the left,** not through the eye in the thread regulator, up and from right to left through the eyelet in the end of the thread take-up lever, down into the eyelet in front of the face plate, into the lower wire guide, then from left to right through the eye of the needle. Enough thread must be drawn through the needle to leave an end about two inches long with which to commence sewing.

Instructions for threading the machine for darning and for embroidery are given on pages 26 and 27.

To Prepare for Sewing

With the left hand hold the end of the needle thread, leaving it slack from the hand to the needle, turn the balance wheel

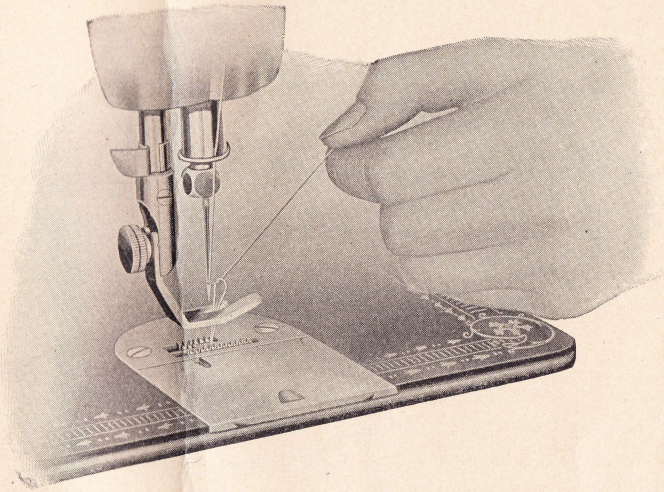


FIG. 11. DRAWING UP OF UNDER THREAD

over toward you until the needle moves down and up again to its highest point, thus catching the under thread; draw up the needle thread and the under thread will come up with it through the hole in the throat plate (see Fig. 11). Lay both threads back under the presser foot.

To Commence Sewing

Place the material beneath the needle, lower the presser foot upon it and commence to sew, turning the balance wheel over toward you.

To Remove the Work

Let the thread take-up lever rest at its highest point, raise the presser foot and draw the fabric back and to the left about two inches ; pass the threads over the thread cutter, and pull down lightly to sever them. Leave the ends of the threads under the presser foot.

Tensions

For ordinary stitching the upper and under threads should be locked in the centre of the thickness of the material, thus:

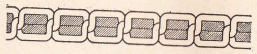


FIG. 12. PERFECT STITCH

If the tension on the upper thread is too tight, or if that on the under thread is too loose the thread will lie straight along the upper surface of the material, thus:

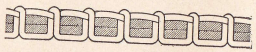


FIG. 13. TIGHT UPPER TENSION

If the tension on the under thread is too tight or if that on the upper thread is too loose, the thread will lie straight along the under side of the material, thus:

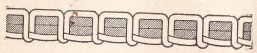


FIG. 14. LOOSE UPPER TENSION

To Regulate the Tensions

The upper tension is released and inoperative when the presser bar is raised, and restored when it is let down; having lowered the presser bar lifter, turn the small thumb nut (see Fig. 10) in front of the tension discs over to the right to increase the tension, or to the left to lessen it.

The tension on the under thread is regulated by the large screw which is nearest the back in the bobbin case tension spring; using the small screw driver turn over toward you to increase the tension or from you to diminish it.

When the lower tension has been once properly adjusted it is seldom necessary to change it, as a correct stitch can usually be obtained by varying the upper tension.

To Set the Needle

Turn the balance wheel over toward you until the needle bar moves up to its highest point; loosen the screw in the needle clamp and put the needle up into the clamp as far as it will go, with the flat side of its shank toward the right, then screw fast.

To Alter the Length of Stitch

On the front of the arm near the bobbin winder is a large thumb screw; turn it over to the right to make the stitch longer, or to the left to make it shorter.

To Turn a Corner

Stop the machine with the needle at its lowest point. Raise the presser foot and turn the work as desired, using the needle as a pivot.

To Change the Pressure on Material

For ordinary family sewing it is seldom necessary to change the pressure on the material. If sewing fine silk or flimsy material, lighten the pressure by giving the thumb screw on the top of the head of the machine two or three turns to the left. To increase the pressure turn it to the right. The pressure should be only heavy enough to prevent the material from rising with the needle and to enable the feed to move the work along evenly; a heavier pressure would make the machine run hard and be of no benefit.

To Sew Flannel or Bias Seams

Use a short stitch and as light a tension as possible so as to leave the thread loose enough to stand the strain of the stretching of the goods.

A Stitch to Ravel Easily

can be had if desired, by making the upper tension so light that the under thread will not draw into the goods but lie straight, as shown in Fig. 14.

To Oil the Machine

To ensure easy running and to prevent unnecessary wear of the parts which are in movable contact, the machine requires oiling

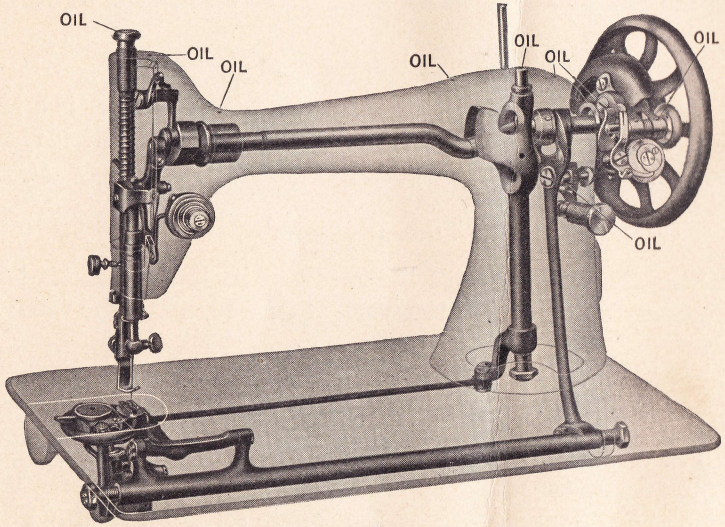


FIG. 15. POINTS TO BE OILED

and if used continuously it should be oiled each day. With moderate use an occasional oiling is sufficient. Oil should be applied at each of the places shown by arrows on the illustration above (Fig. 15). One drop of oil at each point is sufficient. Oil holes are provided in the machine for bearings which cannot be directly reached.

Take out the thumb screw near the lower end of the face plate, raise the plate and slip it off over the head of the screw near the upper end of the plate; within the space thus uncovered the upper end of the needle bar and its connecting link, the presser bar and the mechanism that operates the thread take-up can be seen; put one drop of oil into each of the oil holes and joints.

On the back of the arm is a round plate or cover, fastened by a thumb screw; loosen the screw, turn the plate upward and fasten by tightening the screw; turn the balance wheel slowly and oil the moving parts inside wherever one part touches another; then turn the cover down and fasten it as before.

The bobbin winder spindle should be oiled through the two oil holes; also oil the worm which drives the cam wheel and the thread guide finger where it bears against the cam.

To lubricate the hook mechanism withdraw the slide and after removing the lint and dust which may have accumulated around the oscillating hook, put a few drops of oil on the lubricator, a small piece of felt at the right of the bobbin ejector. The slide should then be replaced.

To reach the parts underneath the bed plate the belt must be thrown off the band wheel which drives the machine. For this

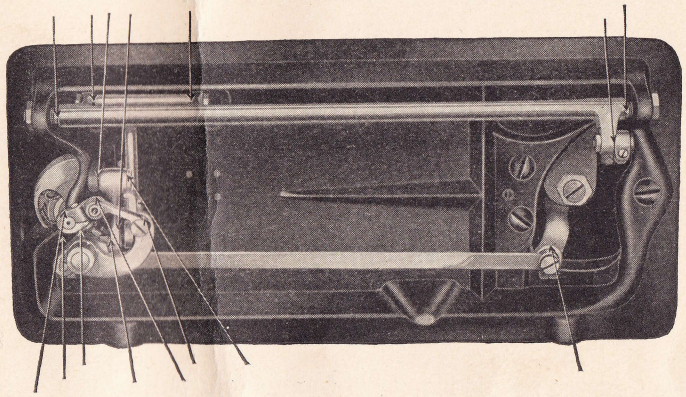


FIG. 16. OILING POINTS IN BASE OF MACHINE

purpose a belt shifter is placed at the front of the band wheel. By pressing the belt shifter lever to the left and working the treadle meanwhile, the belt is released and the head can be turned back on its hinges. The places to be oiled are indicated in Fig. 16 by arrows pointing to the oil holes and bearings. After oiling, the belt can be replaced by operating the treadle with the band wheel turning over toward you, when a revolution or two of the wheel will bring the belt back into place.

To oil the stand, put a drop of oil on the centres upon which the band wheel and treadle work, and both ends of the pitman rod which connects the treadle with the band wheel.

HINTS

The Belt. See that the belt is not too tight; it should always be tight enough not to slip. If too loose remove one end of the hook, shorten the belt and rejoin.

To Throw Off and Replace the Belt. The belt shifter is on the stand at the front of the band wheel; if the small lever is pressed over to the left while the machine is running, the belt will be thrown off the band wheel. To replace the belt, allow the lever to spring back to its place and run the machine as in sewing, with the band wheel turning over toward you.

Machine Working Heavily. If the machine runs hard after standing idle for some time use a little kerosene or benzine in the oiling places, run the machine rapidly, then wipe clean and oil. If it still runs hard it is certain that some bearing has been overlooked in cleaning and oiling.

To Avoid Breaking Needles. See that the presser foot or attachments are securely fastened by the thumb screw. Do not sew heavy seams or very thick goods with too fine a needle. A large needle and thread to correspond should be used on heavy work. See page 28.

See that the needle is not bent and avoid pulling the material when stitching, either will cause the needle to strike on the throat plate and break.

Breaking of Upper Thread. If the upper thread breaks it may be caused by:

Improper threading of machine.
Tension being too tight.
The thread being too coarse for the size of the needle.
The needle being bent, having a blunt point, or being set incorrectly.

Breaking of Under Thread. If the under thread breaks it may be caused by:

Improper threading of bobbin case.
Tension being too tight.

Skipping of Stitches. The needle may not be accurately set into the needle bar or the needle may be blunt or bent. The needle may be too small for the thread in use.

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR USING

ATTACHMENTS

WITH

SINGER SEWING MACHINE

NO. 66-1

ATTACHMENTS NO. 35920

FOR

MACHINE NO. 66-1

NO.		RETAIL	U. S. POSTAGE
35920	Set complete	$5 00	$ —
25525	Bias Gauge	10	01
35956	Binder	50	02
32522	Bobbin (five) ... each	05	01
25527B	Cloth Guide	10	02
287B	Cloth Guide Thumb Screw	10	01
35957	Hemmer (Adjustable)	1 00	02
	Needles, 15 x 1 (two pkgs. of three) .. each	05	01
28880	Needle Case	05	01
35958	Quilter	30	02
36518	Ruffler	85	04
35960	Ruffler Shirring Plate	15	02
35961	Ruffler No. 36518 with No. 35960	1 00	05
25537	Screw Driver (Machine)	10	03
25538	Screw Driver (Bobbin Case)	05	02
25539	Stiletto	05	02
35962	Tucker	1 00	05
35963	Under Braider	20	02

Foot Hemmer—Hemming

Raise the needle to the highest point. Substitute the foot hemmer for the presser foot (see Fig. 17). Clip off the right hand corner of the cloth, so that it will take the roll more naturally, turn up the edge about a quarter of an inch, insert it in the mouth of the hemmer and draw or push it along with the stiletto until under the needle. Then let down the presser bar and after taking two or three stitches, draw gently on the ends of the threads to help the work along till the feed catches it. In order to produce a smooth even hem the mouth of the hemmer must be kept just full, the edge of the goods entering the hemmer must be moved to the left to fill the hemmer, or to the right if too full.

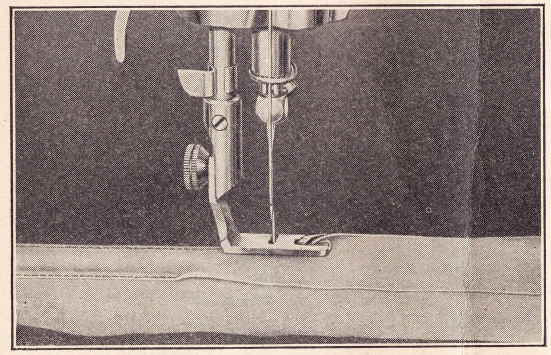


FIG. 17

Fig. 17 shows also what is known as a bag seam or fell, made by passing both edges of two pieces of fabric through the hemmer together and hemming them down.

Hemming and Sewing on Lace in One Operation

Start the hem as previously explained, and when it is well started raise the needle to its highest point. Raise the hemmer to relieve its pressure on the hem, pass the end of the lace through the slot in the side of the hemmer, under the back of the hemmer and over the hem, as shown in Fig. 18.

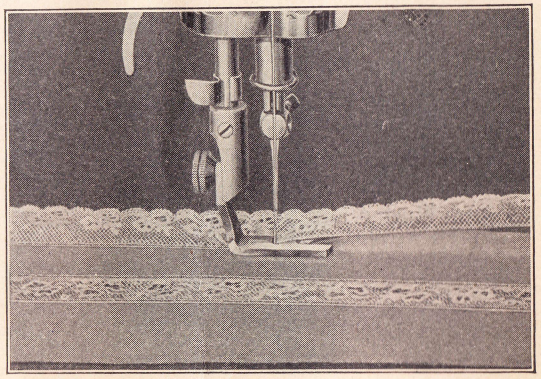


FIG. 18

Take care that the hem is not displaced in the hemmer and that the needle goes down through the lace and hem together. Then let down the presser bar and guide the lace over the front of the hemmer, keeping it well into the slot.

Foot Hemmer—Felling

The two pieces of cloth to be felled should be laid together, wrong side out, the edge of the under piece being a little farther to the right than the upper piece. Stitch them together using the hemmer as a presser foot, the front end of the hemmer forming a guide for the edges of both pieces, the upper piece being guided by the inside and the under piece by the outside of the projecting front of the foot hemmer (see Fig. 19). Then open the work out flat, wrong side up, the edges standing up straight, and taking the edges near the beginning of the first seam in the right hand, and the ends of the thread in the left hand, draw the edges into the hemmer which will turn them as in hemming and guide straight to ensure a perfect fell (see Fig. 20).

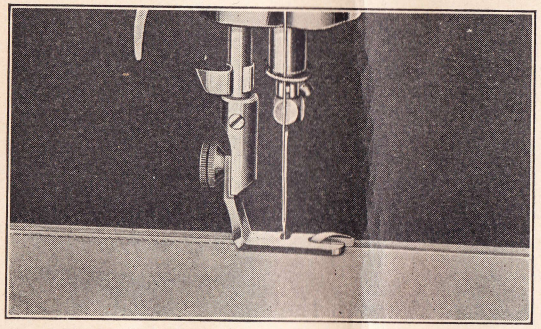


FIG. 19

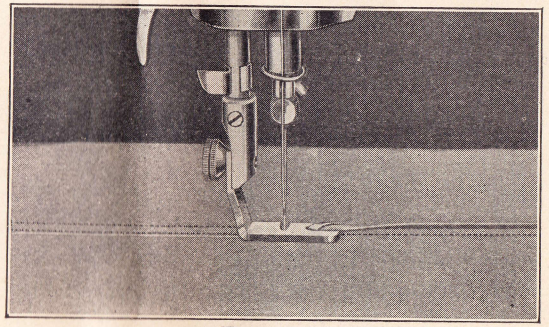


FIG. 20

Adjustable Hemmer (No. 35957) Hemming

Substitute the adjustable hemmer for the presser foot as shown in Fig. 21; this hemmer will turn hems from 3/16 inch to 1 inch wide; the adjustment is made by loosening the thumb screw on the hemmer and moving the slide to the right or left until the hem turned is of the desired width. Enter the edge of the cloth into the hemmer and draw it back and forth until the hem is formed, stopping with the end under the needle. Lower the presser and commence to sew, being careful to so guide the cloth as to keep the hemmer full. Felling can also be done with the adjustable hemmer by following instructions on page 19.

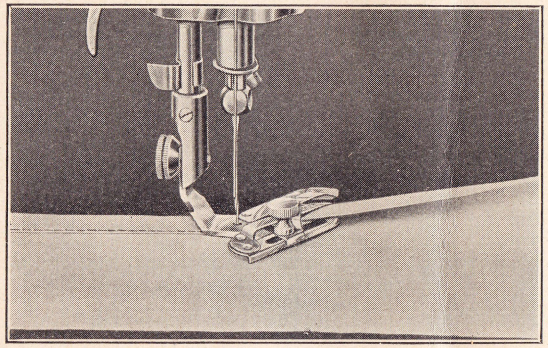


FIG. 21

Adjustable Hemmer (No. 35957) Wide Hemming

To make a hem more than one inch wide take out the thumb screw in the hemmer and remove the slide and pointer; fold and crease down a hem of the desired width; pass the fold under the extension at the right of the hemmer, and the edge into the folder as shown in Fig. 22 and proceed to stitch the hem.

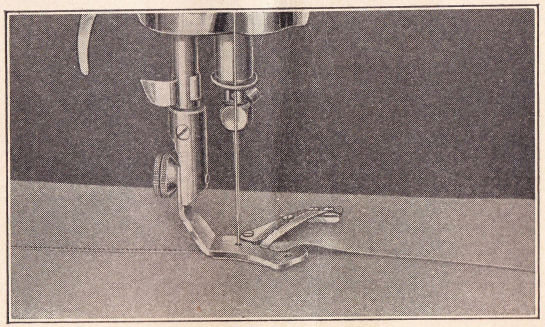


FIG. 22

Binder (No. 35956) Binding

Substitute the binder for the presser foot. Pass the binding through the scroll of the binder and draw it back under the needle. Place the edge of the goods to be bound between the scrolls of the binder and draw it under the needle. Lower the presser bar and sew as usual. To make French folds proceed as directed for binding except that the fold is stitched on to the face of the material instead of on the edge (see Fig. 23). After loosening the binder set screw and adjusting the binder the line of stitching can be brought nearer the centre, this being more effective when making French folds.

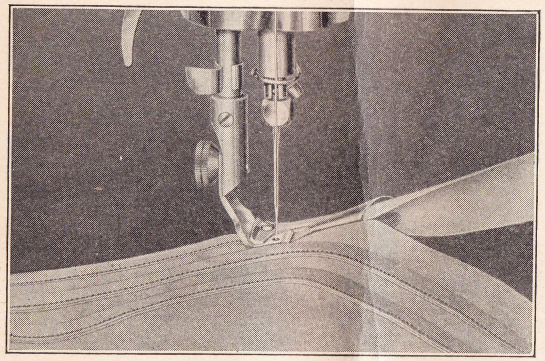


FIG. 23

Bias Gauge

The bias gauge may be used by placing it on the point of a pair of scissors, as below, and different widths of material may be cut by adjusting the slide marked "S." Bias binding for binder No. 35956 should be cut fifteen-sixteenths of an inch wide, and to do this the slide "S" should be placed half way between the lines marked "F" and "B" and the edge of the goods should be passed through the gauge and against the slide while cutting.

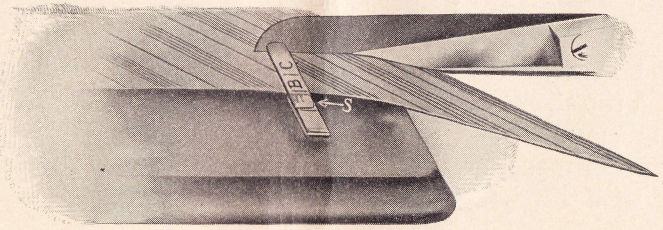


FIG. 24

To Bind with Dress Braid

The braid being stitched on the edge it should fit the binder without turning in the edges, as is the case with bias binding.

Ruffler (No. 36518) Ruffling

Ruffler No. 36518 can be adjusted to make a gather or plait either at every stitch or once in every five stitches as the operator may choose. Remove the presser foot and attach the ruffler in its place, connecting the lever with the needle clamp, as shown in Fig. 25.

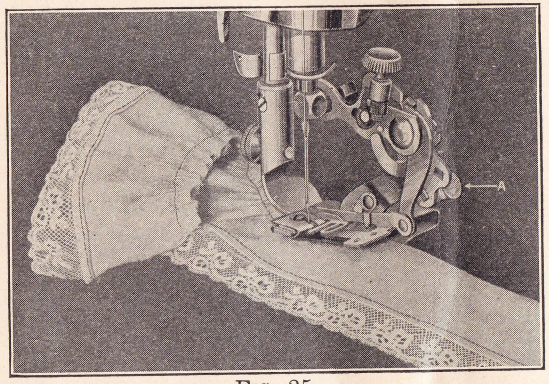


FIG. 25

To make a ruffle with a gather or plait at every stitch see that the adjusting lever (A) of the ruffling attachment is at its lowest point as shown in Fig. 25. Place the material to be ruffled between the lower or separator plate and the ruffling blade, push backward until the material is slightly back of the needle, lower the presser bar and proceed to sew.

To make a finer gather shorten the stroke of the ruffling blade by turning the regulating thumb screw on the lever to the left and shorten the stitch. To make a fuller gather or plait lengthen the stroke of the lever by turning the regulating thumb screw to the right and lengthen the stitch. By varying these adjustments many pleasing varieties of work can be accomplished with the ruffler.

Ruffler (No. 36518) Ruffling Between Bands

Place the lower piece of material below the separator plate, the piece of material to be ruffled under the ruffling blade and over the separator plate and the upper piece of material over the ruffling blade, as shown in Fig. 26.

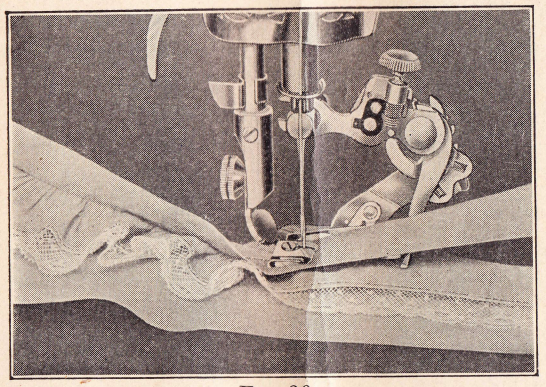


FIG. 26

To Ruffle and Sew on

Place the band below the separator plate, the piece to be ruffled between the separator plate and the ruffling blade, and proceed. Oil the wearing parts of the ruffler before using.

Caution. The ruffler should never, under any circumstances, be operated without cloth between the blades.

Five Stitch Ruffling or Plaiting

To make a five stitch ruffle or plait, raise the adjusting lever (A) to its highest point, as shown in Fig. 27, the ruffling blade will then move forward and back once every fifth stitch. Varied styles of work can be accomplished.

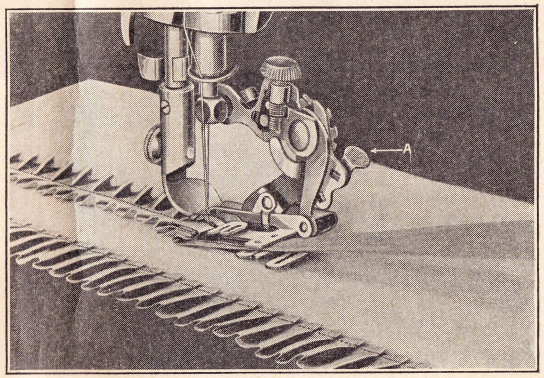


FIG. 27

Ruffler with Shirring Plate (No. 35961) Shirring

To attach the shirring plate draw the slide that covers the bobbin case to the left, insert the downwardly projecting hooks on the shirring plate (No. 35960) under the edge of the throat plate, push as far as possible to the right and press the pin into the hole at the right of the throat plate; close the slide covering the bobbin case.

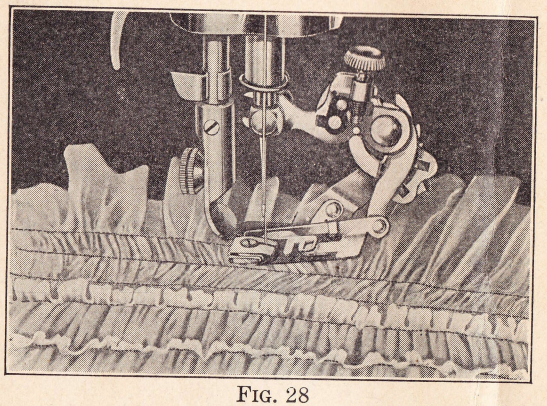


FIG. 28

The lower or separator plate of the ruffler is fastened by a screw; loosen the screw, take off the separator plate and attach the ruffler to the presser bar as already instructed.

To Shirr

Place the cloth between the ruffling blade and the shirring plate, lower the ruffler on the goods and operate as in ruffling.

Quilter (No. 35958)

Substitute the quilter foot for the presser foot and let it down upon the work; the quilter guide can be used on either the right or left side of the needle and the distance of the guide from the needle determines the width of space between the rows of stitching. Slide the wire of the guide into the holder prepared for it on the foot and set it to the width desired.

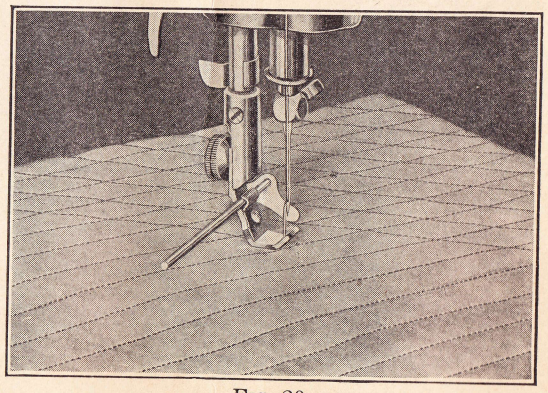


FIG. 29

To Quilt

Let the quilter guide follow the edge of the goods, a straight crease, or a chalk line, as the case may be, for the first row of stitching. All succeeding rows are made straight and at a uniform distance by keeping the last row steadily under the guide.

Tucker (No. 35962)

Fasten the tucker to the presser bar in place of the presser foot. The width of the tuck is determined by scale of figures nearest the operator, which shows in eighths of an inch the distance of the edge of the fold from the line of stitches.

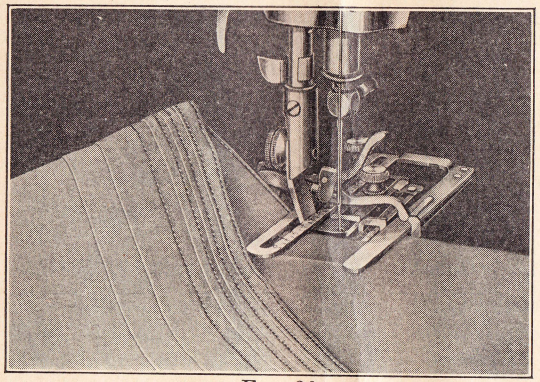


FIG. 30

The position of the mark for the next tuck is determined by the scale farthest from the operator; for blind tucks without spaces set the same figure on this scale as is used on the other scale opposite the line back of the needle hole in the presser foot; to make spaces between the tucks move the back scale farther to the left until the desired space is obtained. When making the last tuck the lever upon which the needle clamp strikes while tucking should be turned up and back; while it is in this position no mark for a succeeding tuck is made upon the goods.

To Operate the Tucker. Crease down the first fold by hand; pass the folded edge between the spring and marker nearest you and back under the scale and presser foot; draw to the right against the guide; lower the presser foot; see that the lever for the needle clamp to strike is in its forward position, then proceed with the first tuck. For subsequent tucks fold down on the crease made by the tucker and proceed as before.

Under Braider (No. 35963)

Substitute the quilter foot for the regular presser foot. Attach the under braider as directed for the shirring plate; see page 24.

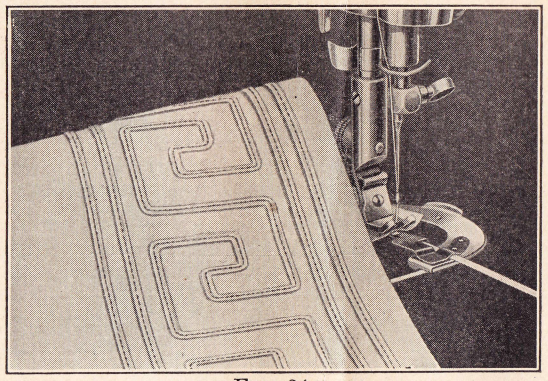


FIG. 31

The pattern or design to be braided must be stamped or traced on the wrong side of the goods. Pass the end of the braid back through the guides in the under braider and under the needle.

EMBROIDERY AND DARNING

While embroidery and darning can be done on the machine when threaded for regular sewing, the use of feed cover plate No. 32622 is recommended, as movable contact with the feed in some cases might interfere with the handling of the work.

Do not change the adjustment of the feed dog in any way as it is essential that its position should remain as originally fixed.

When feed cover No. 32622 is used it is necessary to lead the upper thread **through the eye in the thread regulator** at the left of the tension discs, and not under the thread regulator. See Fig. 32, page 27. With this exception the threading of the machine is the same as for regular sewing.

Remove the presser foot and let down the presser bar lifter to restore the tension on the upper thread, which is released and inoperative when the lifter is raised.

To attach the feed cover plate draw to the left the slide that covers the bobbin case, then insert the downwardly projecting hooks on the cover plate under the edge of the throat plate and

push to the right. After bringing the hole at the right of the cover plate in line with the hole in the throat plate, press the cover into position, and close the slide covering the bobbin case. See Fig. 32.

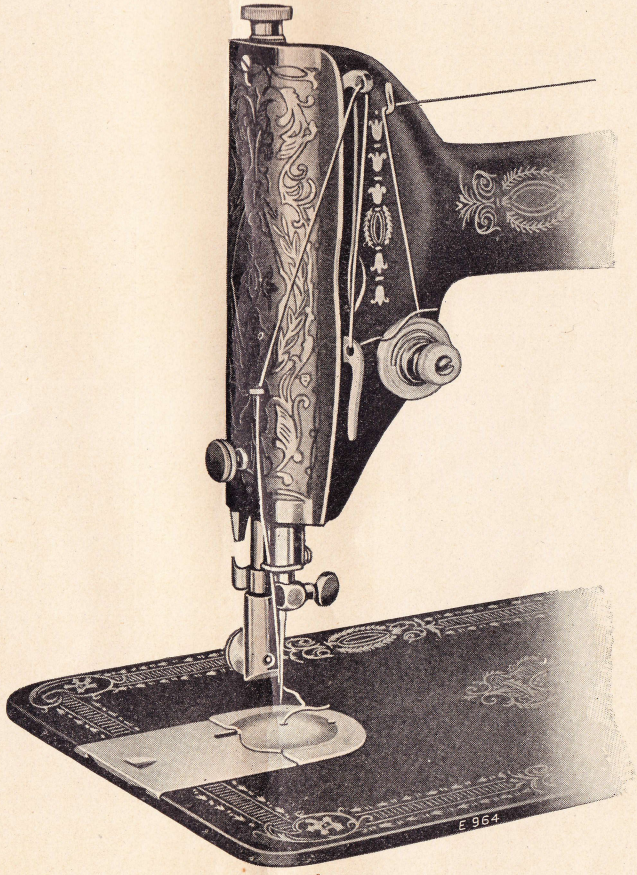


FIG. 32. MACHINE THREADED FOR EMBROIDERY AND DARNING

Feed cover plates are not included in the regular sets of attachments; they are on sale at all Singer shops at the price of ten cents each.

Instructions for making embroidery are contained in the "Singer Instructions for Art Embroidery," sold by Singer Sewing Machine Company at a reasonable price.

Needles

Needles for Machine No. 66-1 are of Class and Variety 15 x 1 and are made in sizes suitable for the different sizes of thread commonly used.

When ordering needles give the *quantity* and *size* required, also the *class* and *variety* numbers separated by x; an order for a dozen No. ½ Needles should read:

"One Doz. No. ½ Needles, 15 x 1."

Relative Sizes of Needles and Thread

SIZES OF NEEDLES	CLASS OF WORK TO SEW	SIZES OF COTTON, LINEN OR SILK
0	Very thin Muslins, Cambrics, Linens, etc.	100 to 150 Cotton 00 & 000 Silk Twist
B	Very fine Calicoes, Linens, Shirtings, fine Silk Goods, etc.	80 to 100 Cotton O Silk Twist
½	Shirtings, Sheetings, Bleached Calicoes, Muslins, Silk and general domestic goods and all classes of general work	60 to 80 Cotton A and B Silk Twist
1	All kinds of heavy Calicoes, light Woolen Goods, heavy Silk, Seaming, Stitching, etc.	40 to 60 Cotton C Silk Twist
2	Tickings, Woolen Goods, Trousers, Boys' Clothing, Corsets, Cloaks, Mantles, etc.	30 to 40 Cotton D Silk Twist
3	Heavy Woolens, Tickings, Bags, Heavy Coats, Trousers, etc. Heavy Clothing generally	24 to 30 Cotton E Silk Twist 60 to 80 Linen

To make a smooth, even stitch with your machine, it is necessary to use good, firmly twisted and smoothly finished thread, that passes freely through the eye of the needle. No other needles will give as good results and satisfaction as those recommended above.

Purchasing of Parts or Needles

Supplies of parts or needles for the machine can be purchased at any Singer shop, or ordered by mail; money, or a post office order covering their value, including postage should be enclosed with the order, which will then receive immediate attention, and be promptly filled and forwarded by mail or express.

PRICE LIST

OF

ACCESSORIES, BELTS, NEEDLES, OIL AND PARTS FOR MACHINE NO. 66-1

NO.	DESCRIPTION	PRICE EACH	U. S. POSTAGE EACH
25134	Belt with Hook for Cabinet Table Set	$ 20	$ 03
25187	Belt with Hook for Cover Set	20	02
32589	Feed Cover Plate to use with 35506	10	02
32600	Feed Dog	35	02
28789	Hemmer (foot)	35	02
28233	Key	05	02
2054	Needle Clamp	25	01
	Needles, 15 x 1, package of three	05	01
	Oil, 3 oz. bottle	10	
35676	Oiler with Cap and Spout	05	04
32601	Presser Foot	25	02
35506	Presser Foot for Embroidery Work	50	01
1158B	Presser Foot Thumb Screw	10	01
32522	Oscillating Hook Bobbin	05	01
8238	Tension Spring	05	02
26076	Thread Cutter	05	01
32575	Thread Take-up Spring	03	02
32602	Throat Plate	30	02

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ORDERING

Be careful to give correct number or name of article desired. When orders amount to less than $1.00, return postage must be included with remittance, or order will not be filled. Goods will not be sent C. O. D. Money must accompany order in every instance.

This Trade Mark Embossed in Brass
Is on the Arm of Every
Singer Sewing Machine